

Endangered Ecosystems

- PBL Group 7-



How does urbanization affect biodiversity?

SAM HARDMAN

- The *growth of cities* may cause biodiversity to *decline* by fragmenting or destroying large areas of natural habitat on which many species depend.
- By collecting arthropods along an urban-rural gradients she have been able to observe *changes in species composition*.
- *Richness and abundance* of native species including plants , mammals, insects and amphibians *decrease* in response to urbanization.
- Transformation of a large and continuous habitat into many smaller, *isolated* habitats.

8 of the World's Most Endangered Places according to **International Union For The Conservation Of Nature**

Places	
Madagascar	
Borneo	
Micronesia and Polynesia	
Arizona, New Mexico and the Chihuahuan desert: Sky Islands	
The Mediterranean Basin	
The Tropical Andes	
Antarctica	
The Arctic	

PRESIDENT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT



PLAN AIRE (2017)

- The quality of the air we breathe is getting worse and worse.
- Four objectives:
 - ◆ Guarantee the compliance of the the legislation.
 - ◆ Promote general measures to reduce the level of pollution.
 - ◆ Investigate about the dynamic of the ozone layer.
 - ◆ Promote measures to achieve the compromises needed.





MEASURES:

- Build new programmes for citizens to get more involved: they need to have a say on this topic. Their opinion is really important, and politicians need to take this into account. Also, this is the best way to acknowledge the interests of all population.
- Sponsor local products that are made with less carbon footprint.
- Promote the citizens' collaboration on the forests' care: insisting on our camping habits (do not throw rubbish, do not leave papers on the floor)
- Limit the number of vehicles allowed per day (in Paris they make turns)
- Promote carsharing.

THE ONU PRESIDENT

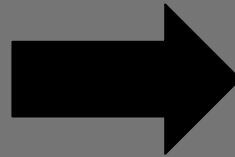


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“An estimated 12.6 million deaths each year are attributable to unhealthy environments”

Environmental risk factors:

- ❑ Air
- ❑ Water
- ❑ Soil pollution
- ❑ Chemical exposures
- ❑ Climate change
- ❑ Ultraviolet radiation



Contribute to more than 100 diseases and injuries.

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“A healthy environment underpins a healthy population”.



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- ❑ 2.2 million deaths annually in African Region
 - ❑ 847 000 deaths annually in Region of the Americas
 - ❑ 854 000 deaths annually in Eastern Mediterranean Region
 - ❑ 1.4 million deaths annually in European Region
 - ❑ 3.8 million deaths annually in South-East Asia Region
 - ❑ 3.5 million deaths annually in Western Pacific Region



Top causes of environment-related deaths:

1. Stroke – 2.5 million deaths annually
2. Ischaemic heart disease – 2.3 million deaths annually
3. Unintentional injuries (such as road traffic deaths) – 1.7 million deaths annually
4. Cancers – 1.7 million deaths annually
5. Chronic respiratory diseases – 1.4 million deaths annually
6. Diarrhoeal diseases – 846 000 deaths annually
7. Respiratory infections – 567 000 deaths annually
8. Neonatal conditions – 270 000 deaths annually
9. Malaria – 259 000 deaths annually
10. Intentional injuries (such as suicides) – 246 000 deaths annually

THE MAJOR



Pollution is our problem

Pollution prevention is a major global concern because of its harmful effects on people's health and the environment. Because we are all inhabitants on Earth, everyone is a stakeholder, and every person has something to contribute to advance effective pollution prevention awareness.

"If we heal the earth, we heal ourselves."

We should all, therefore, accept **personal responsibility** for the success of our local environmental protection programs by actively participating in making our atmosphere pollution-free

A List of Things You Can Do

Every action or inaction of any person has an effect on the environment—be it good, neutral, or negative. By becoming aware and doing the right thing, we choose to be part of the solution. Here are some things you can do:

- **Stop smoking** or don't throw your butts on the ground.
- Drive an **electric or hybrid car** or at least one that uses unleaded gasoline.
- Choose to **walk** or ride a **bicycle** whenever possible.
- Use and buy **products** that are **eco-friendly** or made with biodegradable materials. Avoid plastic.
- Plant more **trees**.
- DO NOT pour fat from cooking or any other type of fat, oil, or grease down the sink. Keep a “**fat jar**” under the sink to collect the fat and discard in the solid waste when full.
- Run the **dishwasher** or **clothes washer** only when you have a full load. This conserves electricity and water.